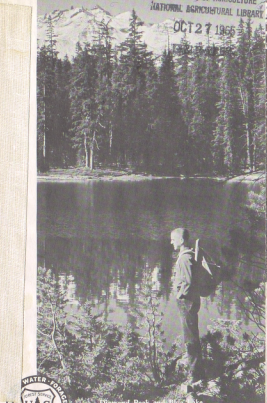


## **Historic, archived document**

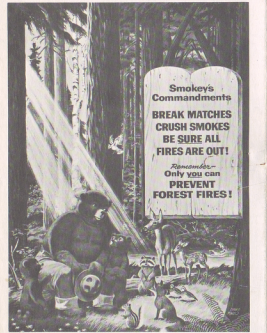
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# DIAMOND PEAK WILDERNESS



Deschutes and Willamette National Forests



WE HOPE YOU WILL BE A FREQUENT VISITOR TO THIS PORTION OF AMERICA'S WILDERNESS. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

Forest Supervisor  
Deschutes National Forest  
P.O. Box 1272  
Eugene, Oregon 97401

District Ranger  
Rigdon Ranger Station  
Crescent, Oregon 97463

Regional Forester  
P.O. Box 3623  
Portland, Oregon 97208

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE — PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION



Diamond Peak has humped along the Cascade crest. One of these peaks forms the summit at elevation 8744 feet. Photo from vantage point along the Mt. Yoran Trail No. 3685.



Map of Diamond Peak area showing trails and landmarks.

IN OCTOBER 1953, members of the Lost Wagon Train on their way from Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, to the Oregon Territory passed south of Diamond Peak in a desperate struggle to reach the Willamette Valley before winter came upon them.

The story of their journey from the Deschutes River west across the mountains is one of great hardship and suffering. They had hoped a rough wagon road would be pushed through the pass, but they were disappointed. Camped on the south shore of Crescent Lake at the foot of the mountains, they found no road — only an occasional blaze on scattered trees.

But they would starve if they did not continue. So up through the mountain they came, making a rough road as they went. In their journey they were undoubtedly guided by the snow-covered slopes of Diamond Peak, named only the previous year for John Diamond, who had scaled the peak to look for a pass through the mountains.

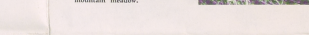
West of the summit the party was dismayed by the great expanse of timber which lay ahead. They abandoned the wagons at the Pine Opening (along the Middle Fork of the Willamette River about 12 miles west of Diamond Peak) and went ahead on foot. They were met by a rescue party coming up from the Willamette Valley to their aid. By October 29 they were camped under the great pines that stand at the foot of Butte Disappointment, about half a mile before the present town of Lowell. The snows of winter were not far behind them.

It probably did not occur to these hardy pioneers that a hundred years later, men would be traveling with ease through the mountains they crossed with difficulty. Nor would they have guessed that a century later these same mountains, that were to them such a barrier to the fertile valley of the west, would be attracting people for their own sake—for outdoor recreation in the wilderness.

The Diamond Peak Wilderness is yours to use and enjoy, but come prepared, for there are no campgrounds, shelters or improvements other than trails. You are on your own to enjoy hiking, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, camping, mountain climbing, nature study, or other activities.



Mt. Yoran, a volcanic remnant, rises to an elevation of 7,400 feet. Its steep, rugged slopes stand out on the skyline. Photo taken from viewpoint along the Mt. Yoran Trail No. 3685. Two-day trip is recommended for climbing the peak. At night, a young fawn browses in a meadow nearby.



Young fawn in a meadow.



Map of Diamond Peak area showing trails and landmarks.

The Diamond Peak Wilderness was established February 5, 1957, as part of the National Forest Wilderness system. These areas are managed by the U. S. Forest Service to maintain their primitive environment. The 35,440-acre area straddles the Cascade Crest in parts of both the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests and offers ample opportunities for outdoor recreation.

## ACCESS ROADS

From the Willamette Valley or Central Oregon, the Diamond Peak Wilderness can be reached via the Willamette Highway (Oregon 50) or forest roads: the Hemlock Butte Road No. 210, Old Rigdon Road No. 2426, Rigdon Road No. 211, and Roads No. 209, 244 and 211 out of Crescent Lake.

## CAMPGROUNDS NEAR THE WILDERNESS

Along Rigdon Road 211: Secret, Cynsore, Campers Flat, Noley Creek, Indigo, Timpanogos

Crescent Lake area, off Oregon 58, 30 miles west of Crescent.

Crescent Lake, Simax Beach, Spring, Tranqui Cove, Whitfish Creek

Odell Lake area, off Oregon 58, 30 miles northwest of Crescent.

Odell Creek, Princess Creek, Sunset Cove, Trapper Creek

Along Oregon 58, west of summit.

Black Canyon, Studly Dell, Fernin, Blue Pool, Salt Creek Falls (picnicking only).

## THINGS TO DO

### NATURE STUDY

**GEOLOGY**—Diamond Peak was formed during the Pliocene or early Pleistocene period of geologic time, as the entire land mass of the Cascades was undergoing volcanic activity and uplift. The mountain was formed as a large volcanic peak, and was later carved by great glaciers. These tremendous, moving rivers of ice and snow are now killed. All that remain are the carved bulk of the mountain, a few snowfields near the summit, and dozens of small lakes which surround Diamond Peak near the perimeter of the Wilderness. Many of these lakes (1 to 28 acres in size) occupy depressions gouged out by the movement of glaciers. Odell Lake, near the northeastern boundary of the area, occupies a tremendous glacial depression and has a surface area of over 3,000 acres.

**TIMBER**—Nearly the entire area is timbered with mixed stands of mountain hemlock, lodgepole and western white pine, and silver, noble and other true firs.

**WILDLIFE**—The Wilderness is the transient home of blacktailed and mule deer and elk. The mule deer migrate east to winter in the sage desert. Blacktailed deer and elk drop down the west slope. Bear and small mammals including marmot, snowshoe rabbit, squirrels, pine marten, fox, coyote, and others inhabit the area yearlong.

**BIRDS**—The raven, Clark's nutcracker, Oregon jay, and water ouzel frequent the forest and streams year round. Bufflehead and gold-eye ducks occasionally nest near the lakes.

**WILDOFLOWERS**—Alpine flowers, including varieties of mimulus, lupine, pentstemon, Indian paint brush and many others, are common along trails, lakeshores, streams, and in mountain meadows.

### HUNTING AND FISHING

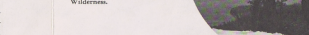
The entire area is open for hunting and fishing during the regular seasons. Oregon State game laws apply to all game found in the area. Eastern brook, golden and rainbow trout are periodically stocked in these lakes deep enough to support fish life. Hunting and fishing regulations are published yearly in a synopsis by the State Game Commission.

### WHAT TO DO IF LOST

1. Keep calm. Do not walk aimlessly. Trust your map and compass. Shelter and warmth are much more important than food.
  - a. To find your position, climb to a place where you can see the surrounding country.
  - b. When you reach a road, trail or telephone line, follow it. As a last resort, follow a stream downhill.
  - c. Before being caught by darkness, select a sheltered spot and prepare camp, shelter and firewood. Stay in this camp all night.
2. If you are injured and alone, keep calm. Stay where you are, clear an area down to mineral soil and build a signal fire. Green boughs will create heavy smoke.
3. These signals of any kind, either daytime or visible, in the nationwide S O S call. Examples are three blasts from a whistle, three regulated puffs of smoke or a flare seen from a mirror or flashlight. Repeat at regular intervals. If it is recognized by a searching party, it will be answered by two signals. Use it only when in need of help.
4. Notify the county sheriff's office if a member of your party is believed to be lost or in trouble and you cannot find or assist him. Forest Service officials cooperate with the county officials in rescue work.



Diamond Peak is considered one of Oregon's ten major peaks by mountain climbers. Though not a difficult climb, its slope becomes a considerable challenge when covered with winter snows. Bigger Hiker passes to view Odell Lake from high point in the Wilderness.



Summit over Mt. Yoran.

Summit over Mt. Yoran.

## THINGS TO DO

### HIKING AND RIDING

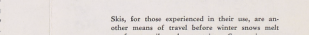
About 50 miles of trail, including the Oregon Skyline Trail, part of the Pacific Crest Trail System, traverse the Wilderness. Much of the area can be reached only by those who wish to hike cross country with a map, compass, and the mountain as guide.

Following is a suggested partial list of equipment needed for hiking in the wilderness.

Map	Sunglasses
Compass	Extra warm clothing
Food	Flashlight
Water (canteen)	Kaife
Matches	Toilet paper
First aid kit	Insect repellent
Sunburn cream	

### MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Diamond Peak, elevation 8,744 feet, is most often climbed from the south ridge. It is not a difficult climb, but climbers should always travel in organized parties, fully equipped and under the leadership of competent and experienced persons. The summit of Mt. Yoran at 7,100 feet is low compared with many Oregon peaks, but its steep precipices offer fine rock climbing for the qualified mountaineer.



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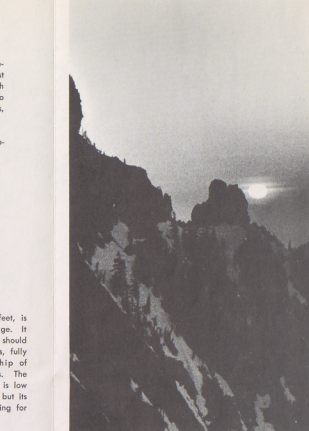
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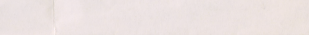
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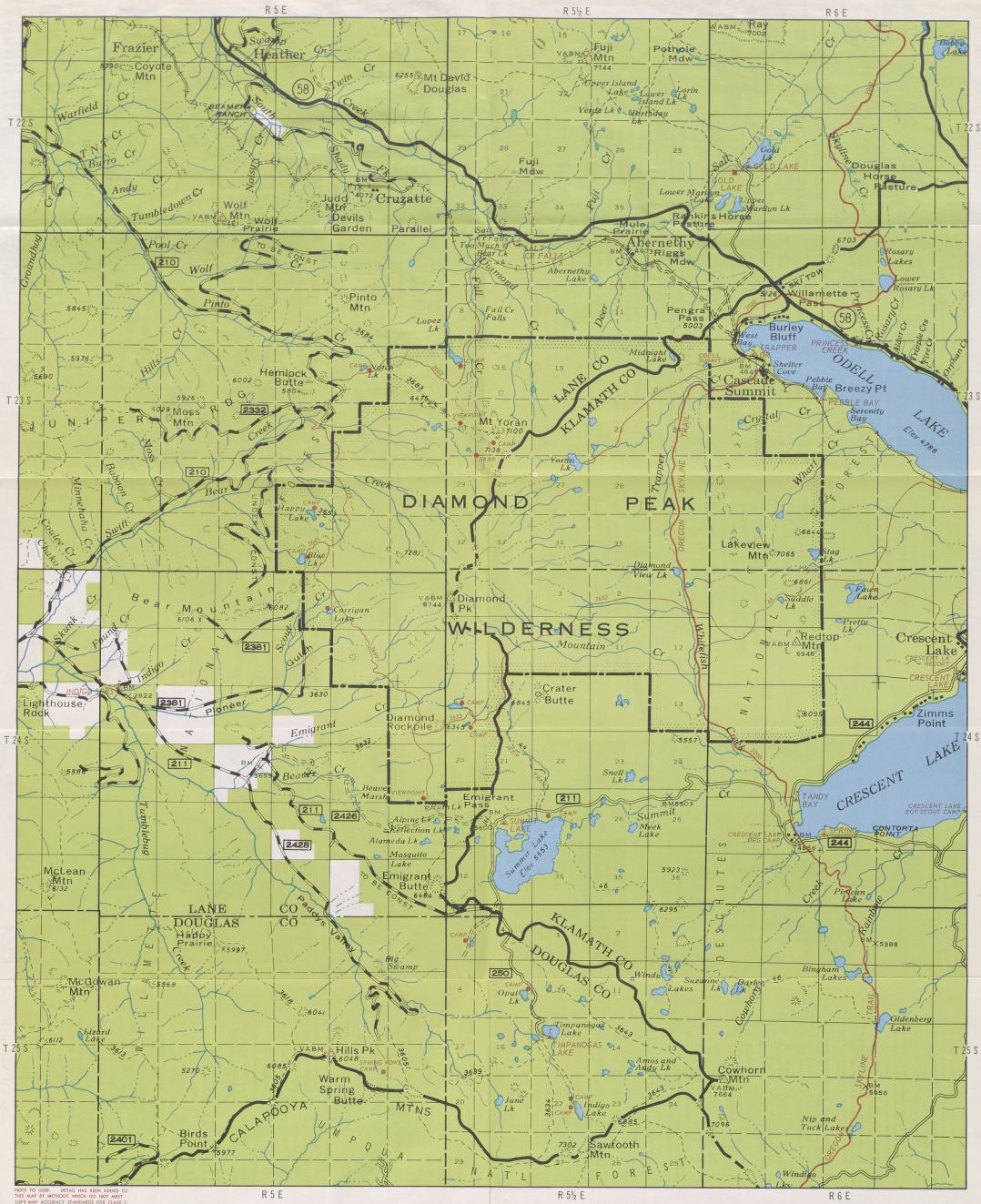
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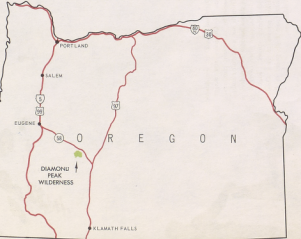
Summit over Mt. Yoran.

Summit over Mt. Yoran.





### VICINITY MAP



## DIAMOND PEAK WILDERNESS

DESCHUTES AND WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FORESTS

1964

Scale 0 1 2 Miles

### LEGEND

- FOREST BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS BOUNDARY
- PAVED ROAD
- ALL WEATHER ROAD
- DIRT ROAD
- PRIMITIVE ROAD
- OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL
- PRIMARY WILDERNESS TRAILS
- OTHER TRAILS FOR PUBLIC USE
- IMPROVED RECREATION AREA
- CAMP SPOT OR INTEREST POINT
- LOOKOUT STATION
- NATIONAL FOREST LAND

### TRAIL LOGS

#### SKYLINE TRAIL No. 2000

- 00.0 - 13.2 Junction with State Highway 58 near west end of Odell Lake
- 01.0 - 12.2 View Odell Lake from point above Burley Bluff
- 01.8 - 11.4 Cross Mishawaka Creek
- 01.9 - 11.3 Junction with Pengra Pass Road. Trail follows road downhill for 200 feet then continues south. Cross West Bay Creek
- 02.5 - 10.7 Junction with Yoran Lake Trail No. 49
- 02.7 - 10.5 Cross Trapper Creek
- 03.0 - 10.2 Junction with old, unimproved trail to Odell Summit Lake
- 03.6 - 09.5 Diamond Peak Wilderness Boundary
- 04.1 - 09.1 Meadow, 200 feet to north
- 04.5 - 08.7 Trapper Creek
- 05.2 - 08.0 Trapper Creek
- 07.2 - 06.0 Small lake
- 07.4 - 05.8 Small meadow to west
- 08.2 - 05.0 Small lake to east
- 08.6 - 04.6 Junction with Crater Butte Trail No. 44
- 11.7 - 01.5 Diamond Peak Wilderness Boundary
- 13.2 - 00.0 Junction with Road No. 244. Trail continues south from Road No. 244 beyond Crescent Lake Organization Camp

#### CRATER BUTTE TRAIL No. 44

- 00.0 - 16.5 Odell Lake Resort
- 02.6 - 13.9 Small meadow
- 04.1 - 12.4 Small lakes and meadow
- 04.3 - 12.2 Junction of Crater Butte Trail with Fawn Lake Trail No. 44A
- 04.4 - 12.1 Fawn Lake
- 04.5 - 12.0 Diamond Peak Wilderness Boundary
- 05.2 - 11.3 Junction of Crater Butte Trail and Stag Lake Trail No. 44B (1 mile to Stag Lake)
- 06.5 - 10.0 Saddle Lake
- 08.8 - 07.7 Junction of Crater Butte Trail and Skyline Trail No. 2000

#### CRATER BUTTE TRAIL—Continued

- 09.5 - 07.0 Meadow
  - 11.6 - 04.9 Small lake locally called Mountain View Lake
  - 13.8 - 02.7 Junction with Rockpile Trail No. 3632
  - 13.9 - 02.6 Diamond Peak Wilderness Boundary
  - 16.5 - 00.0 Junction with Road R211 at Summit Lake
- YORAN LAKE TRAIL No. 49
- 00.0 - 04.7 Leave Road No. 2318B just south of West Bay Creek
  - 00.1 - 04.6 Cross Southern Pacific Railroad tracks
  - 00.3 - 04.4 Junction with Skyline Trail No. 2000
  - 00.9 - 03.8 Diamond Peak Wilderness Boundary
  - 03.2 - 01.5 Small lake
  - 04.7 - 00.0 Yoran Lake
- Not presently suited to recreation use. After construction of Road No. 2381, this trail will probably be improved. Approximate distance from Road No. 2381 to Diamond Peak Trail No. 3699 is three miles.
- PIONEER GULCH TRAIL No. 3630
- 00.0 - 02.0 Pioneer Gulch Road No. 3281
  - 02.0 - 00.0 Distance Approximate
  - 02.0 - 00.0 Diamond Peak Trail No. 3699
- This trail not recommended for use until Pioneer Gulch Road completed - 1964-65.
- ROCKPILE TRAIL No. 3632
- 00.0 - 05.0 Junction with Old Military Road No. 2426
  - 02.4 - 02.6 Junction with Diamond Peak Trail No. 3699 on Diamond Rockpile Ridge

#### ROCKPILE TRAIL—Continued

- 03.9 - 01.1 Junction with trails north to Marie Lake and south to Diamond Rockpile Lake
  - 05.0 - 00.0 Cascade summit and boundary between Deschutes and Willamette National Forests. Also junction with Crater Butte Trail No. 44 - foot trail to north and jeep trail to south.
- BLUE LAKE TRAIL No. 3645
- 00.0 - 00.8 Junction with Diamond Peak Trail No. 3699
  - 00.8 - 00.0 Blue Lake
- Trail may be extended in 1964 to Road No. 2100 (about 1 mile). This will provide the easiest access to Blue Lake.
- HAPPY LAKE TRAIL No. 3653
- Not a maintained trail. A fisherman trail developed naturally over the years.
- VIVIAN LAKE TRAIL No. 3662
- 00.0 - 06.7 Junction with Hemlock Butte Road No. 210
  - 00.7 - 05.8 Lake to north
  - 01.0 - 05.7 Junction with Mt. Yoran Trail No. 3683
  - 01.4 - 05.3 Junction with Pinto Mtn. Trail No. 3684
  - 01.5 - 05.2 Wilderness Boundary
  - 02.4 - 04.3 Water hole to north
  - 02.5 - 04.2 Two small lakes to south
  - 03.4 - 03.3 Vivian Lake to west
  - 03.8 - 02.9 Wilderness Boundary
  - 04.3 - 02.4 Fall Creek Falls - trail quite steep in both directions for about 1/2 mile.
  - 05.4 - 01.3 Trail follows old Salt Creek Road
  - 05.8 - 00.9

#### VIVIAN LAKE TRAIL—Continued

- 05.9 - 00.3 Cross Southern Pacific R.R.
  - 06.7 - 00.0 Soft Creek Falls Campground
- Best access to Vivian Lake is from Road No. 210. The trail near Fall Creek Falls is quite steep.
- MT. YORAN TRAIL No. 3683
- 00.0 - 10.3 Junction with Vivian Lake Trail No. 3662
  - 00.4 - 02.7 Boundary of Wilderness
  - 01.6 - 01.5 Top of ridge. Trail follows ridge top and drops off just at base of Mt. Yoran.
  - 02.5 - 00.4 Small meadow
  - 03.1 - 00.0 Divide Lake
- DIAMOND PEAK TRAIL No. 3699
- 00.0 - 10.3 Junction with Old Military Road No. 2426
  - 00.4 - 09.9 Bull Lake
  - 00.5 - 09.8 Boundary of Wilderness
  - 00.6 - 09.7 Diamond Peak viewpoint
  - 02.1 - 08.2 Junction with Rockpile Trail No. 3632
  - 03.6 - 06.7 Junction with Pioneer Gulch Trail No. 3630
  - 05.2 - 05.1 Corrigan Lake to S.W.
  - 05.9 - 04.4 Spring 200 yards east
  - 06.2 - 04.1 Cross Scout Creek
  - 06.3 - 04.0 Junction with Bear Mtn. Trail No. 3602
  - 07.1 - 03.2 Junction with Blue Lake Trail No. 3645
  - 07.5 - 02.8 Spring
  - 08.1 - 02.2 Happy Lake Trail, not maintained
  - 08.9 - 01.4 Cross Bear Creek
  - 09.4 - 00.9 Wilderness Boundary
  - 10.3 - 00.0 Junction with Hemlock Butte Road No. 210
- CORRIGAN LAKE
- No trail exists here, and it is rather difficult to locate the lake.

### TRAIL LOGS